

As to form, there is not so much scope for difference. . . Using these as characters, then, it is impossible to deny that there are tolerably well-marked differences between the parasites of different races; and as in several of these races I have had the benefit of a large series of specimens, I am able to add that these differences are constant."

"There remains the question, what is the value of these differences as bearing upon the unity of the human species? I am bound to confess that I think it leaves it exactly where it was before. I think I may say I have satisfactorily proved that there are differences, and that these differences are constant and permanent: that is, no doubt, something. But, unluckily, these differences are most singularly similar to the differences in the races whose unity is the question in dispute, and to solve which this evidence has been adduced. . . To attempt to draw any deduction from these differences in the *Pediculi* would therefore, as it appears to me, be something like begging the whole question."—*Trans. Royal Soc. Edinb.* 1861.

On a new Species of Fish belonging to the Genus Pagrus.

By DR. ALBERT GÜNTHER.

PAGRUS BOCAGII, Lowe.

D. $\frac{12}{10}$. A. $\frac{3}{8}$. L. lat. 65. L. transv. 7/17.

The greatest depth of the body is below the fourth dorsal spine, where it is one-third of the total length; the length of the head is one-fourth of it. The diameter of the eye equals the width of the interorbital space, is one-fourth of the length of the head, and two-thirds of that of the snout. The præorbital is longer than high, and higher than the orbit. There are six series of rather narrow scales between the præorbital and the angle of the præoperculum. Molar teeth in two series,—those of the outer series being conical, pointed, and much larger than those of the inner series. The third, fourth, and fifth dorsal spines are produced, flexible (in immature specimens); the second and third anal spines of nearly equal length and strength, one-third of the length of the head. The pectoral extends on to the vertical from the first soft anal ray, and its length is contained three and a half times in the total; the ventral reaches to the anal fin. Silvery, with red, shining golden stripes along the series of scales; a dark-claret spot on the back beneath the fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth dorsal rays, extending on the membrane of the fin; a smaller spot on the upper part of the axil; the spinous dorsal, caudal, anal, and ventral fins with the margin blackish. Length $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Hab. Sea of Lisbon.

This fish forms a new addition to the European fauna. It has been sent to the British Museum by the Rev. R. T. Lowe in a fine collection of fishes made at Lisbon. He proposes to call it after Dr. Bocage, of the Lisbon Museum, in case it should prove to be a new form, and writes:—"It grows very large; I saw one which was 2 feet 10 inches long, and was said to weigh more than 16 lbs. Its head was bright red or vermilion. The elongate dorsal spines are only a conspicuous character in young examples."—*Proc. Zool. Soc.* Nov. 13, 1860.